

July 1, 1905) for an extinct relative of the musk ox is preoccupied by *Scaphocera* 1884, used by Saalmüller for a genus of Lepidoptera (Lepid. v. Madagascar, I, p. 181, May, 1884). I therefore propose in its stead *Symbos*, a name suggested to me by Dr. Theo. Gill. The two species of this genus will therefore stand as *Symbos tyrelli* and *Symbos cavifrons*.—Wilfred H. Osgood.

A NEW NAME FOR A MIDDLE AMERICAN FERN.*

In the first fascicle of Christensen's Index Filicum (1905), *Acrostichum lomarioides* Jenman, a middle American species, is reduced to *A. aureum* L., supposed to be dispersed generally throughout the tropics. In first proposing *lomarioides*, Jenman suggested that *A. aureum* might prove an aggregate of several more or less closely related species; and arguing from analogous cases we judge this to be likely. But at present we are concerned only with *lomarioides*, described at length by Jenman; this and *aureum* he held to be as distinct as "any two closely allied species in any genus." Several recent writers have not held to this opinion; but from field observation and the collection of adequate material we are quite convinced that the two are, as Jenman has said, absolutely distinct, and we shall try to prove this conclusively in a later paper.

Jenman's use of *lomarioides* for an American plant is, however, invalidated by the earlier application of the same name to an East Indian species, by Bory. In its stead we propose, with the same type:

Acrostichum excelsum nom. nov.

Chrysodium lomarioides Jenman, Timehri 4: 314. 1885.

Acrostichum lomarioides Jenman, Bull. Bot. Dept. Jamaica. II. 5: 154. 1898.

Not Bory, Belang. Voy. Bot. 2: 21. pl. 2. 1833.

The type of Jenman's species is from British Guiana, but the plant occurs also in Jamaica, Porto Rico, Florida, Mexico, and Guatemala.—William R. Maxon.

A NEW NAME FOR LEWIS' WOODPECKER.

Picus torquatus Wilson, Am. Orn. III, 1811, 31, pl. xx, fig. 3, is preoccupied by *Picus torquatus* Boddært, Table Pl. Enl. 1783, 52, No. 863, for a South American woodpecker, *Cerchneipicus torquatus*. Coues, Birds, N. W. 1874, 291, quotes in the synonymy of *Asyndesmus torquatus*, *Picus lewisii* Drapiez from Gray. Gray, Genera Birds, III, 1849, appendix, p. 22, writes it *Picus Lewis* Drap. With the assistance of Messrs. J. A. G. Rehn and Glover M. Allen, I have been unable to find that Drapiez ever proposed the above name, but in the Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat. XIII, 1828, 501, he gave as a vernacular heading "Pic Lewis," that probably gave rise to Gray's combination. *Picus montanus* Ord, Guthrie's Geography, 2nd Am. Ed., 1815, 316, which has been quoted as a synonym of Lewis' Woodpecker, belongs to *Nucifraga*

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columbiana, according to Rhoads, Reprint of Guthrie's Geography, 1894, Appendix, p. 36. As this leaves the *Picus torquatus* of Wilson without a name, it may be called *Asyndesmus lewisi*.—*J. H. Riley*.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ADULT FEMALE *EUPHONIA* SUPPOSED TO BE *EUPHONIA GNATHO* (CABANIS).*

The status of *Euphonia gnatho* (Cabanis) † has never been satisfactorily determined. It is admitted into the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* (Aves, i, 1883, 262) as possibly a distinct species but the doubt is expressed whether it is really distinct from *E. hirundinacea* Bonaparte, on the strength of an adult male from Tempate, on the Gulf of Nicoya, western Costa Rica. It is likewise admitted into the Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum (xi, 1886, 76), but with reservations as to its validity.

The bird described by Cabanis was an adult male, the exact locality whence it came being unknown or at least not stated. It was compared with *E. chalybea* (Mikan) of southeastern Brazil, from which it was said to differ in having the yellow color of the underparts, etc., more saturated. The male from Tempate, western Costa Rica, described by Salvin and Godman, is said to agree "in every respect except in the greater development of the bill" with the adult male of *E. hirundinacea*.

On March 8, 1905, while awaiting the arrival of our boatman to take us back to camp, Mr. José C. Zeledón and I put in a short time shooting birds from a wild fig tree on the bank of the Rio Grande de Tárcoles, a short distance above the mouth of that stream. Among the birds secured on that occasion is an adult female *Euphonia* which is apparently referable to *E. gnatho*; at least it can not be referred to any other known species. The only one which it at all closely resembles is *E. hirundinacea*, but that it is perfectly distinct there can not be the slightest doubt, the bill being very much deeper, less compressed terminally, and with the culmen and gonys much more strongly convex, and the coloration distinctly different. It may be described as follows:

Euphonia gnatho (Cabanis) (?)

Adult female.—Above dark olive-green (becoming brighter on rump and upper tail-coverts) distinctly glossed with metallic bluish green; beneath bright yellow shaded laterally with pale olive-green, the median portion of the throat pale gray, tinged with olive-yellow, the lower abdomen white, in abrupt contrast with the bright olive-yellow of flanks and pure yellow of upper abdomen and median portion of breast, and under tail-coverts;

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† *Phonasea gnatho* Cabanis, Journ. für Orn., viii, Sept., 1860 (published Jan., 1861), 335 (Costa Rica; coll. Berlin Mus.).—*Euphonia gnatho* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. N. H. New York, ix, 1868, 98; Frantzius, Journ. für Orn., 1869, 297; (?) Salvin and Godman, Biol. Centr. Am., Aves, i, 1883, 262 (Tempate, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica); (?) Sclater Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., xi., 1886, 76 (Tempate and Turrialba, Costa Rica); Zeledon, Anal. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, i, 1887, 109.—*Euphonia hirundinacea* (not of Bonaparte) Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, pt. ii, 1902, 25, part (in synonymy).